around which the children stood in receiving instruction from the monitors, remain to this day marked upon the floors. It was an institution of high repute in its day. Gen. Lafayette visited it as the lion of the town in 1825, and teachers came from a distance to acquaint themselves with its method of instruction. Children who were able paid for their instruction, others were admitted free. Needle-work was a branch of instruction in the female department. The Lancasterian school closed in 1838, to be re-opened as a public school under the law of 1834. A Lancasterian school was established at Columbia, but it continued in operation a shorter time, and met with less success than the one at Lancaster.

THE FIGHT FOR PREE SCHOOLS.

The most eventful and interesting late period

of the history of education in Pennsylvania

s that which comprised the light for free

chools, and its story is told with graphic in-

erest and accuracy of historic detail in the

work before us. It reached virtually from 1831 to the revival of education 1852-1857,

though from the fixed establishment of the

system in 1838 to the educational revival

here was sailing in quiet waters. Gov. Woll

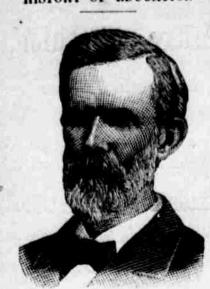
ounded the key-note in his inaugural ad-

dress; petitions came up the legislature from

nalf the counties of the state; and, to our

credit be it said that the example &

HISTORY OF EDUCATION



THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT O PRESERVLY ANIA'S SCHOOLS.

The New Work of Dr. Wickersham-Feature of Local Interest-From the Log School House to the Lancasterian System-The Model City School House of To-day."

In the " History of Education in Pennsy vania," just published by Hon. James P. Wickersham, L.L. D., of this city, the author ploughs virgin soil. No such compreh work has been before attempted. Its plan needs no apology, and if it was to be under-A keenly felt want has often assured us that no such volume existed with refer ence to the development of education in Pennsylvania : we were not, however, preno work relating in detail the efforts of a people for their own education exists in the the preface of the book under review says, " if the wars of nations, the intrigues of

me interest should attach to what has been

done by a people to lift themselves up by

means of teachers and schools from darkness

illustrates the story of the commonwealth in

a signal degree, because the educational pol-

icy of Penn was contemporaneous with his

of the church to education in its beginnings :

Franklin's efforts and the charity schools ; |

the endowments of the higher education, and then the long battle for free schools and the development of the system of popular educa-tion—what more important element has

tion—what more important element has there been in the unfolding of the life and the moulding of the character of our state

BEGINNINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It has been of course impossible in such a

work to pursue the continuous narrative of

than its educational system?

The history of education in Pennsylvania

early settlers on the Delaware the interests of religion and education were closely united; the churches were used as school houses, and the ministers were the masters. The founder of the Quaker sect, Geo. Fox, had advised the "setting up" of schools and the instruction of even "girls and young maidens in whatever things were civil and useful in creation." And when he died he left 16 acres of land in Pennsylvania "to Friends' horses in when they came afar to the meeting; that they may not be lost in the woods, and the other six for a meeting house and a school house, a burying place, and for a play ground for the children in town to play on and for a garden to plant with physical plants, for lads and lasses to know samples and to learn to make oils and ointmenta."

Transplanted to America this denomina-

with physical plants, for lasts and lasses to know samples and to learn to make oils and olutments."

Transplanted to America this denomination lost none of its interest in education, and the early regulations of the colony were of the strictest sort on the subject; but the mixed nationality, diverse religious opinions and many degrees of intellectual acquirements in the early composition of our citizenship, made it impossible to establish a fixed system of education while a great state was in process of parturition. A valuable chapter of the colonial history is that which traces the partially public educational system which existed prior to the Revolution and sets forth the foundation of the academy, planned by Franklin and developed into the University of Pennsylvania. Michael Schlatter's work among the Germans and the influence of New England thought upon the Wyoming region, then a part of Connecticut, were an essential part of the development of this era. But if the state neglected education the church made provision for it. The yearly meeting of the Friends spoke for it with oftrepeated appeal, and then school houses were planted all over Eastern Pennsylvania. Three of these, it is interesting to note, were in Lancaster county—Eastland, Sadabury and Lampeter. The school house that still stands connected with the meeting house at Bird-in-Hand was built in 1792. The school lot consisted of several acres, one acre of which was purchased in 1796 for the special lot consisted of several acres, one sere of which was purchased in 1795 for the special use of the school, and rooms were provided in the house for the accommodation of the teachers and a few breather school. eachers and a few boarding scholars.

Full justice is done in detail to the earnes work of the Episcopalians, Baptists, Presby-terians, Catholics, Methodists and all the German churches in the private education of the early days. The zeal of the Scotch-Irist pioneers and the high qualifications of their old school-masters is told here in admirable the remains of this are yet to be

se to higher education in Pennsylvan

Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., a Log college

graduate, was installed pastor of the Pequea church, Lancaster county, in 1750. Soon after he opened a school in a small stone building a short distance from the church.

The instruction was of liberal character.
"The only language allowed to be spoken in
the school room was Latin, and whoever

uttered a word in the mother-tongue was marked as a delinquent." A considerable body of distinguished men repaid the teacher for his self-sacrificing efforts, among them his two sons, Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith and Dr. John Blair Smith, the former of whom became president of the college of New Jersey, and the latter president of Hampden Silney college, Virginia, and of Hampden Silney college, Virginia, and of Uniour college, New York, and Dr. John McMillan, the lather of Presbyterianism in Western Pen nsylvania, and the founder of

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, BIRD-IN-HAND, 1792.

and rebeltions, changes in the manners and customs of society and the ups and downs of trade are worthy of record in historic form, trade are worthy of record in historic form, or able names among the men who gave improved the state of the Neshaminy church and founder of the Section 1.

THE OLD LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL

vanis, from the beginning to provide schools and colleges sufficient for all its children. The first chapter of the work of the German churches in the field of education ends with the establishment in Lancaster city of Franklin college; and in the review of the Moravian operations the famous Lititz schools occupy pre-eminent position; the high moral tone of the famous school founded by John Beck is cited as one of the best influences that characterized the private education of Pennsylvania during the time of its existence.

AMONG THE PLAIN SECTS. Nor was the spirit of education entirely dormant or suppressed among those plain, non-resistant seets which have so largely peopled Lancaster county and have been such an important element of its permanent

peopled Lancaster county and have been such an important element of its permanent population. Every old Mennonite community had a school house, either in its church or connected with it. They followed the injunction of Memo Simon, to "insist upon and require the children to learn to read and write."

The oldest Mennonite church in Lancaster county is one that was built near Willow Street about 1711. In this building school was taught for many years, Mellinger's meeting-house, in East Lampeter township, and the schoolhouse that stood near it, are very old. Equally old probably are the Strasburg meeting-house and one erected near Oregon, mainly by Mennonites, and used both as a meeting-house and schoolhouse for nearly half a century. The work was done by each person's bringing his share of logs and helping to raise the structure; and to purchase what they could not furnish themselves, each person interested contributed two pounds, nine shillings and six pence. An old German paper from which these facts are taken, meekly adds: "All has been peaceably accomplished." There were two other buildings in the northern part of Manheim township prior to 1800, each used for both church and school purposes. Warwlek heim township prior to 1800, each used for both church and school purposes. Warwick township had three such combined meeting house and schoolhouse buildings; there was one in Brecknock township, near Good's mill, and one or two buildings of the same kind could be found in every township in Lancaster county largely settled by Menno-

In the rough log cabin of sixty years ago, the scholars sat on benches made of slats, flat side upbenches made of slats, flat side uppermost, without backs, and frequently so high that the feet of the smaller children had no support. Light was admitted through small windows at the sides of the building, and a wood fire in a huge fire-place turnished heat. And yet out of these were graduated some of the best intellects of the republic.

the republic.

The accompanying illustration affords an excellent idea of the kind of school house which was to be found even in the best parts of Pennsylvania about 1820; and there are persons yet living who can easily recall these primitive conand who attest how well the rude appliances of that day '

schools in Lancaster city, supported by general taxation and accessible to the poor gratuitously, was a powerful argument for the establishment o the new system. The late Alex. H. Hood was conspicuous in a movement which ied to a public meeting in Strasburg in the winter of 1831. But the conservative spirit of the upper branch of the legislature looked coldiy on the advance movement; and it was not until the act of 1834 passed that the first great victory for free schools in Pennsylvania was won. 'The "fight" had, however, then only fairly begun. The effort to repeal the law made the great battle. Wolf stood firm : and in the House Thaddeus Stevens was the Boanerges of the forensic contest. His great speech, of which copies, by the way,



THE PERIOD OF ORGANIZATION.

Then followed years of correction, mending

of defects, moulding of the new system and

work of organization, in which another Lan-

casterian, the late Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes

bore a leading part. Many obstacles stood in

the way of the development of the popular school system, and objections and demands

for retorm culminated in a sort of general revival about 1852, out of which grew the School Journal, county superintendencies, institutes and other educational forces. The

Pollock administration succeeding Bigler's continued the educational work faithfully, and the superintendency system once established never was abolished, although the House had once voted to repeal. The adjustment of the work (1807–1809) and the conformation under Wickersham (1806–1881)

era of growth under Wickersham (1866-1881) are of later and more familiar history. The

have been rare and hard to procure, is embodied mainly in Dr. Wickersham's work.

SCHOOLS OF OUR FOREFATHERS, Dr. Wickersham sharply corrects the mis

take of Historian McMaster that "in New York and Pennsylvania a school house was never to be seen outside of a village or town," after the close of the Revolutionary war; and the sketch of the "neighborhood schools," the transition or intermediate stage from church to tree schools, is one of the most interesting phases of the history. The school houses and furniture of that period; the use of the Catechism, Psalter and Bible; the old text books; the exercises in Bible: the old text books; the exercises in spelling, cyphering and needle work; the severity of discipline, and the photographs of the itinerant school-masters of that day, comprise some of the most readable and interesting portions of the book. The cuts, which are reprinted, illustrate the primitive school houses of Pennsylvania, when the system of popular education was in its very infancy.

In Chester county the early school houses were either log or stone, sometimes built in an orangement form, and called eight-square schoolhouses. The desks were placed around against the walls, and the pupils occupying them sat facing the windows. Benches, without backs, for the smaller without backs, for the smaller scholars, occupied the middle of the room. The windows were quite long, longitudinally, and from two to three panes wide, perpendicularly. A desk for the teacher, a huge stove in the middle of the room, a bucket, and what was called the "pass," a small paddle, having the words "in" and "out" written on its opposite sides, constituted the furniture of the room. The accompanying cut, withfully depicts this style of the style of school house, which will be easily remembered by some older



AN OLD EIGHT-SQUARE SCHOOL HOUSE,

THE LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS. When the idea of educating the poor at public expense was struggling into popularity, came the system of Joseph Lancas his ideas and methods. A member of the society of Friends in England, it was right fitting, his system should take root and find countenance in the Quaker state. One leature of his plan-being himself too poor leature of his plan—being himself too poor to employ assistance—was to engage some of the pupils as monitors to others. Royal favor was attracted to his system and patronage enabled him to extend it. Out of his efforts grew the Lancasterian societies, model schools and normal colleges of eighty years ago. De Witt Clinton, alert and progressive, recognized in him a benefactor of the race. The system was introduced almost contemporsystem was introduced almost contempor-areously into New York and Pennsylvania.

areously into New York and Pennsylvania, Disciples and pretenders sprang up everywhere and men and wemen professing the utmost skill in the new method established schools and struggled for patronage.

Robert Vaux, of blessed memory,—father of Richard Vaux, memorable in this generation for good works—later a patron of the common schools, helped to support the early infant school societies of Philadelphia. In 1873 a public school as the Lancasterian pian 823 a public school as the Lancasterian plan uses a public school as the Lancasterian plan was opened on Lancaster. It was in the edifice at the corner of Chestnut and Prince, now occupied by the combined girls' secon-dary under Misses Bundel and Huber. Dr.

Wickersham says of this school : The handsome and commodious building erected for its accommodation is still used for school purposes, and the elliptical curves

advance of the system is betokened in every aspect of the school work; in nothing perhaps better illustrated than in a contrast of the "Wickersham school house" of Pittsburg. with the old log school house of two or three

VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL PORCES. An integral part of the educational his tory and development of the state is the nar-rative of the early colleges, the academies and a fair abstract of the growth of each; the schools for technical and special education; the normal and soldiers' orphans schools, the various associations to elevate the teacher's profession, and the manifold agencies that have given Pennsylvania its first rank among the states. Quite naturally the author himself must occupy a considerable share of attention in a work of this scope, and he has dealt with his own part in it impersonally and unreservedly but it must be remembered that his experience outdates the free school system ; he was a teacher as early as 1841, and his whole lifetime has been one of close and intimate association with the system. His last contri-bution to it is one of monumental value.

"A HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN PRINSYLVANIA. Private and Public, Klementary and Higher. From the Time the Swedes Settled on the Delaware to the Present Day. By James Pyle Wickersham, LL. D. Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-United States Minister to Denmark, Author of "School Koonomy," Methods of Instruction," etc. Published of the Author. Lancaster, Pa., 1886. S vo. pp. 683.

Base Ball Briefs.
The games of base ball played yesterday resulted as tollows: At Philadelphia, Athletic 20, Nicetown 7 ; Philadelphia 31, Brown University 0; at Washington, Mets 5, Wash ington 4; at Newark, Newark 9, Portland 1; at Macon, Pittsburg 8, Macon 2; at New York, New York 23, Argyle 3.

The Washingtons opened the season yes-terday and drew 3,000 people. The citizens of that town are new yet and the attendance will not keep up at League games.

The Philadelphia club wants John Manning back. Charles Bastian signed with the

The Dauntless club, of Mt. Joy, will not The Daunties club, of Mt. Joy, will not organize this year.

The Athletics play the Yale College club to-day and the Philadelphias the Newark.

The Keystone club, of Manheim, have organized for the season with the following players: Boatick, c; Trout, p; Huhn, lb; Fetterly, 2b; Bair, 3b; Young, ss; Hagey, Bair and Shreiner, fielders. The club wants to hear from nines in this city.

When the Detroit club was in Atlanta (Ga.,) a few days ago the home team put Nick Bradley, one of their players, in to umpire. Nick was bound that his club should win and he became so partial that the spectators hooted him. The visitors won by 12 to 7.

The Salvation Army are unable to get into their hall on Friday evenings because dancing school holds forth. Last night they appeared in Centre Square shortly before to o'clock and held services for almost an hour All the exhorters, with the converts, were present, and a great crowd heard them. Many of those present were not of the orderly kind and during the addresses of several local converts they were frequently interrupted by ugly remarks. The leader of the band announced that the Highland Chief, or Hallshuigh Jail Bird would be here to-

Trial of the Old Union Engine. Friday afternoon the old Union fire engine which was condemned by the city and sold by the city for a small sum to John Best & Son, was given a trial at Lime and East Orange streets. The engine has been repaired and it looked very well. With 80 pour

JAY GOULD RISES UP AND DENIES THAT THE MISSOURI P

CIPIC LCAT \$3,000,000.

to Says That the Wall Street Rumors of Ric Losses Caused by the Strike are Absurd. The Latest Developments in the Labor Situation at All Points.

New York, April 3.—Jay Gould said to a United Press reporter to-day that the state-ment circulated on Wall street yesterday to the effect that the Missouri Pacific had lost \$3,000,000 by reason of the late strike and would have to pass over or reduce its dividend in consequence thereof, was absurd :
"The strike," he continued, "had been going on only three weeks and as the average earnings of the road are less than 500,000 per week, and as there has been a partial suspension of traffic, the damage resulting from the strike will be in a measure offset by the saving in wages of the men who are out."

At the Missouri Pacific railroad office this morning everything was reported as going on so far satisfactorily.

STILL IN THE STRIKERS' HANDS. Issouri Pacific Employes Insist That Ex-Em-

ployes Must be Taken Back, FORT WORTH, April 3.—The Missouri Paific is still in the hands of the strikers here. An injunction was obtained yesterday from the district judge restraining all persons not in the employ of the company from entering the company's yards. United States Mar-shall Cabell, with his deputies, is here ready to render assistance if needed. The authorities are determined that trains shall move to-day, and the strikers are equally determined that freight shall not move until the company agrees to take the ex-employes Serious trouble is feared. But for the aid the strikers are receiving from the rom outside Knights they would probably

have gone to work long ago.

The Situation in East St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—Some progress was made towards raising the freight block-ade in East St. Louis this morning. Con-siderable switching was done early by the yard masters assisted by the office clerks and men employed by the railways since the strike begun. No violence was offered, and but little persuasion was allowed, the deputy sheriffs generally keeping the strikers at a distance from men who were working. The total result of the morning was the dispatching of several trains of freight upon an eastward journey. The Wabash Louisville & Nashville, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Indianapolis & St. Louis and the Vandalia, all succeeded in running out a train each without molestation. The wholesale indictment returned by the grand jury, at Belleville, against the leaders of the mol who stopped trains during the first days of have had a quieting effect, and little or no disturbance may be expected from

Conductors Threatening a Strike. GALVESTON, Tex., April 3 .- A special from San Antonio says : A strike of the pas senger and freight conductors on the diviing from San Antonio to ElPaso, is immi-nent. The freight brakemen on this division struck a short time ago and got an increase of wages, and the conductors now demand an increase. They held a conference with General Manager Hutchinson, and it is understood that their demands were re-

Freight Business Lively. PALESTINE, Texas, April 3.—The Texas & Pacific shop and vard men were all paid of The shops are open but the strikers have not yet signified their intention of resuming work. Business is becoming lively along this line, thirty-five freight trains being in and out of Palestine in the

CHICAGO, April 3.—The box-makers' union and Maxwell Brothers yesterday agreed on a basis of settlement. The firm agrees to take back all the old men who were in its employ at the time of the strike nearly four months ago. The argument stipulates that no child-labor is to be employed on the machines introduced into the factory at the time of the strike. The employment of this labor was work this morning. The schedule of wage s to be fixed hereafter.

Strikers Cause No Disturbance, KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—The strike here is at present in a state of statu quo. Trains are leaving and arriving without the strikers offering any opposition. The sam letail of police is kept in the neighborhood of the yards, although their presence is no considered necessary. Members of the first national guard of Kansas, including six persons, passed through here to-day on their way to Parsons, in accordance of the order of Gov. Martin. Four hundred men under arms will arrive at Parsons this evening.

Explaining Crawford's Killing. CITY OF MEXICO, April 3 .- In a message to Congress yesterday President Diaz says regarding the killing of Capt. Crawford by Mexican soldiers that the Mexican force was composed of volunteers from Chihuahua

who naturally did not believe that the In dians with Captain Crawford were friends because by the treaty only regular troops were permitted to cross the frontier in pur-suit of hostile Indians. The president exresses regret at the occurrence. President Diaz recommends that Congres

take prompt action regarding the pending and extradition treaties with the United States.

A Big Star Route Suit LAS CRUCES, N. M., April 3.—Testimony s being taken before Hon. Arkmen Welch, of this city, in one of the famous star route

ses, that of the United States vs. Logan H. Roots and James Chihester, in which the government seeks to recover \$174,000 which t claims was paid on illegal vouchers to the lefendants, as contractors on the route from Forth Worth to Yuma. The action is pending in the circuit court for the Eastern district of Arkansas, and testimony is being taken at all distributive offices along the route from Fort Worth to Yuma. The government is represented by Mr. J. E. Wil-liams, assistant district attorney, and the defendants by Judge McClure, of Arkansas.

LANCASTER, O., April 3.—Hon. Thomas. Ewing, of this city, leaves to-day for his ost of duty on the British Pacific coast After four years service in the American vice consulate at Augsburg, Germany, he has seen transferred to the consular agency at New Westminster, British Columbia, an important point, being at the mouth of the Fra er river and the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Fourth class postmasters were to day appointed for Pennsylvania as follows: Albert J. Weimer, Edie; Reuben Leisenring, Harleigh; James R. Fleming, Peatecost : Jno. Russell, Shous

Revolutionist Troops Succeed.

MONTEVIDEO, April 3.— A strong government force under Generals Tajal and Arribio, has been attacked near the river Darmon the revolutionists, Arredondo and Castro.

ENGLAND'S GREAT BOAT BACE.

Cambridge Wins Her Seventeenth Victory to Oxford's Twenty-second. LONDON, April 3.—The race between the Cambridge and Oxford university crews was rowed to-day on the Thames, over the usual course, and was won by the Cambridge crew. boat race between Cambridge and Oxford rowed from Putney to Mortlake, was mor favorable for the spectators than for the cars men. It was mild, but cloudy and breezy creaking the water up into lumps that pu the stamina of the crows and the stability of their boats to a severe test. As soon as the knowing ones saw the condition of the river the betting became in favor of Cambridge at the odds of six to five, because it was rightly believed that the Oxford's new and cranky boat would not behave well in the

rough water. The speciators along the shore and in pleasure boats were unusually numerous and during the rush along the banks there were many exciting scenes. A unique feature of the occasion was the presence of large party of unemployed workingme with a brass band and a banner bearing the grim inscription :

WE STARVE.

Another episode was a specimen of Yankee ingenuity which greatly amused the London-ers. An enterprising advertising agent, reeased at Putney, just where the crowd thickest, several hundred small balloons, each bearing in big letters the advertisement of

There were as usual, a few trivial casual ties during the rush along the river banks, but not the slightest accident occurred to either the boats or their crews and the Cam bridge passed the line at Mortlake half a length ahead, thus winning her seventeenth victory to Oxford's twenty-second.

Just at the finish the sun burst through the clouds and the wind dropped. The enthusiam of the crowd was tremendous, and on accoun of the closeness of the race the honors and applause were almost equally divided between the victors and vanquished. Oxford won the choice of position and chose the north side of the river to get the advantage of the slight curve. The boats started evenly and kept such close company that at the end there was only a few feet between their

TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS IN IRELAND. Trying to Collect Rents From Those Who

DUBLIN, April 3 .- Notwithstanding the terrible hardships which have impovere the fishermen of the West of Ireland, the landlords continue their cruel policy of evicseveral aged and infirm persons who had no place of shelter when turned into the road by the bailiffs. These people have absolutely no money, their last pennies having been spent long ago, for food and the effort to colect back rents from them is as hopeless as an attempt to squeeze blood from a stone. One of the largest owners of land on Achill Island is a Presbyterian religious body, having its headquarters at Belfast. This cor poration gives to its debtor tenants the option of being evicted or becoming proselytes to the Presbyterian faith. Very few have ac-

cepted the latter alternative. The Freeman's Journal of to-day concludes an indignant editorial on this subject by asking: "What's to be said of men, who, when private charity and state aid are straining every nerve to stave off death from starvation, step in to levy their back rents and law costs.

HE WAS A MARRYING DOCTOR.

Eieven Women to Whom Dr. W. H. Boyd Oc-Dr. W. H. Boyd was incarcerated in the county jail for horse stealing for which offense the doctor is a much-wonted man in several localities in this state and Texas. As a bigamist, also, it will be seen that the doctor is an expert. Thursday he conf over his own signiture to Sheriff Bragg, to eleven marriages, or rather bigamous rela-tions. The following is the list, with names

of victims, dates and places:
No. 1, Mary J. Hunter, Staunton, Va.,
May 6, 1863; No. 2, Hannah M. McGowan, Arapahoe, Neb., April 21, 1874; No. 3, Melivina Hawk, Tuscumbia, Mo., Nov. 20, 1877 ; No. 4, Maria Trafton, Huntersville, Ark., Oct. 16, 1878; No. 5, Mary J. Pack, Danville, Ark., April 20, 1879; No. 6, Mary F. Gage, Boydsville, Ark., Aug. 18, 1881 No. 7, Lyda A. Bird, Wittsburgh, Ark., May 16, 1882; No. 8, Leany Knawels, Salem, Ark., July 10, 1883; No. 9, Margaret Dennis, Lamartine, Ark., Nov. 18, 1883; No. 10, Emma Stark, (Indian) Choctaw Nation, April 7, 1884; No. 11, Josephine M. Eals, Clarksville, Texas, July 12, 1885.

He expects, he says, conviction as a horse thief, but not as a bigamist.

PASSES THE HOUSE. The Labor Bill Gets Ahead of the Free Silve

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3-[House Mr. Robertson, of Kentucky, submitted he House the minority report of the committee on elections in the contested election case of Hurd against Romers.

Mr. James, of New York, called up the adverse report on the free silver coinage bill. Mr. O'Neill at once raised the question of consideration and called up the labor arbitration bill. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, was willing to yield one hour to the arbitration, as Mr. O'Neill thought it might be passed in that time.

Mr. Reed thought the opponents of the bill easily talk that hour away. It was finally decided by a vote of year 89, nays 125, to lay aside the silver bill for the time being and take up the arbitration

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, offered an amendment, which was adopted, fixing the compensation of members of the arbitration tribunal at \$10 per day. The bill was then passed—yeas 195, nays 29.

Arrived With 58 Apache Prison FORT BOWIE, A. T., April 3,-Lieut Faison rrived yesterday with 58 Apache prisoners, including Chihuahus, Kutne, Josona and Nana, the worst of the leaders next to Geronimo. All are glad to get in. Chihuahus had a pow-wow with Gen. Crook last evening in which he laid the blame for the out reak on Garonimo

Large Tannery Burned FREDERICK, Md., April 2.—The large tannery of Brown & McKinney, on South Market street, was burned to-day. Loss \$10,000. It is supposed that the fire was of

A St. Louis Failure. St. Louis, April 3.—Herzog Brothers, cloaks and dry goods, failed this morning.

Liabilities, \$60,000 ; assets, \$72,000.

J. J. Jackson the man, who stole clothing from several different boarders at the Cooper house, had a hearing before Alderman Spurrier this atternoon and was held for trial at court on four charges of larceuy.

J. G. Arnand was heard by Alderman Spurrier this atternoon, on the charge of embezzlement, preferred by S. M. Epler. He was held in ball for court.

Letter Held.

A letter addressed to Mrs. J. Davis, Burlington, N. J., is held at the Lancaster Postoffice for postage.

PENNED IN LIKE SHEEP.

FOUR ARRYANTS SUFFOCATED IN WESTERN HOSTELSY.

Patal Results of a Fire in the Planters' But St. Louis-The Pertions Steeping Acce dations of the Unfortunate Women Who There Lost Their Lives.

St. Louis, April 3.-At 3:45 this m fames were discovered issuing from the fames were discovered issuing from the laundrying department of the Planter' house, one of the largest and best known hotels in this city. A general alarm some brought the entire fire department to the spot. After a stubborn struggle with the flames, the firemen succeeded in confining the damage to the laundry. The servants' quarters adjoining the laundry were filled with smoke and four servant girls were suftocated, it is believed fatally. They were taken from their rooms unconscious by the firemen and removed to a hospital. It is the second time that fire has threatened this hotel with fatal consequence. It is an old building largely constructed of wood. On a former occasion about four years ago, several servant girls were killed by jumping from windows to escape the smoke and flames. The hotel is famous, especially throughout the South, for its cuisine, and has always been a favorite, even in competition with its

more modern and spacious rivals.

Contrary to all precedent there was little confusion, and the guests reached the main exit with admirable courage and placidly awaited the result. Deshabille was the pre-vailing style, but with the advent of the fire department there was no time to criticise totlets or institute invidious comparis fire had gained headway. There were a few faint-hearted and fear-stricken ladies and tumbled down with their disordered costumes, bundled in their arms. The inn are the names of servants who lost their lives: Kittle Cassidy, aged 17 years; Mary Cooney, 25 years; Mary Cooman, 25; Maggie

Reardon, 40 years.

The fire originated in the drying roo caused by sparks coming in contact with clothing. The loss by fire and water will probably not exceed \$15,000.

Inspection of the servants' quarters at the Planters' house, reveals the fact that the suffocation of the four girls this morning was the direct result of their being located directly over the laundry where the fire originated. Their quarters being two rows of very small rooms on the fourth floor, with a ball only four feet wide and a floor, with a half only four toor any scarcely passageway to a circular stairway scarcely wide enough for two persons abreast and the landing being in a recess five feet square, which continues into a halfway, leading to the which continues into a hallway, leading to the roof over the rotunda. This door was through another narrow hallway leading the main hall door. This also was locked, but in their desperation they managed to break it open. In this is or hall Mary Burke, Maggie Reardon and jr. ate Cassidy fell suffocated, whilst Mady Cooney, the fourth vic-tim, was suffocated in her room. When it is known that even in the various rooms of the main building the guests only saved themselves from suffocation by reaching the windows, the only wonder is that any of the ser-

CONGRATULATING THE POPE. Woman Suffragists Regard Him as a Great Priend of Their Cause.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The following ad-

dress has been forwarded to Rome to-day : To his holiness, Pope Leo XIII:

To his holiness, Pope Leo XIII:

REVEREND SIR—The Woman Suffrage party, of New York state, an organization devoted to the promotion of virtue, justice, and civilization, and in part composed of persons not members of the church over which you preside, desire to express to you their warmest thanks for your just and beneficent decision in the case of the Frimrose League of England, sanctioning women's taking part in politics.

The imprission has prevailed in America, despite the noble examples of many Catholics, that the Catholic church is hostile to women's liberty. This grand decision will go far to remove this opinion to aid the uplifting of women, and hence of manking throughout the world. No act that your predecessors for many generations have done will bring such great and glorious fruit. With kindest wishes and greatful hearts, we are yours in sincere respect.

are yours in sincere respect, CLEMENCE S. LOSIER, M. D., Chairman State Committee
HAMILTON WILCOX,
Chairman Executive Committee
IDA LOUISE DILDINE

Recognized as a Consu WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The pre-dent has recognized Antonia Fonton Xavier, as consul of Brazil, at Baltimor

WEATHER PROBABILITIES. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3. - For

the Middle Atlantic states, local rains slightly colder weather, except in the northern portion, nearly stationary temperature, winds generally shifting to northerly. FOR SUNDAY.—Light local rains are indicated for the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf states and in Tennessee, and local snows in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi and Missouri valley, with slightly colder wa n the Middle Atlantic states.

On the train which reached this city at 1:35 this morning there were two of Barnum's advertising cars which looked very pretty in a new coat of red. One was going to Carlisle and Frederick, and Tom Daily, of this city, was with it. The other was in charge of Crete Pulver and was bound for Cincunstit to fight the Doris and Sells Brothers shows On Fast Line east this morning there was a baggage car of the Central Pacific railroad, which contained a number of fancy trotting horses, belonging to a rich Californian. They are being shipped to New York.

Last evening the congregation of Cove United Brethren church, West Orange at showed their appreciation of the present their new pastor, Rev. J. B. Fank, by giv him a very handsome donation. The re-end gentieman and his amiable wife taken completely by surprise. The even-was spent in remarks, prayer, song and cial greeting.

When Out, Stay Out.

From the Columbia Spy.

Nearly all the churches of Columbia a out of debt, or soon will be, with possitionly one or two exceptions. Our advice to stay out. A church debt is not a spitual blessing. As one of the pastors ea few Sabbaths ago, a church with a management on it is not the house of find—its own ship is divided between the Lord and it mortgages.

John Gest, an iron-worker, who near the stock yards, has been are the charges of avanit and bettery and of the peace, preferred by his fabor John Kieffer. Alderman Dean the

Jefferson college. On a plain marble size that marks the grave of Dr. Smith, with others are inscribed these words: "Long the head of a public Seminary, a great part of the Clergy of this State received the elements of their education, or perfected their Theological studies under his direction."

Admiration and respect are bestowed upon the effect of the Catholic church in Panuariaged very well with his mass of material reserve its log'cal relations. Of chaef e and probably of first interest is the ful and impartial tracing here of the edional life among the earliest settlers—Bwedes, Dutch and English. Before these were no school houses in Fenn-

WICKERSHAM SCHOOL: PITTSBURG.

Candidate In Town.

State Sensior Luther R. Kieffer, of Schuylkill county, is stopping at the Stevens house.
He is a candidate for secretary of internaaffairs, and is looking after the politicians.

or Hallellian Jan Brid would be need to morrow. It was the intention to have him appear at the skating rink on West King street, but the management wanted so much money that the army could not pay it, and they concluded to remain in Grant hall.

and it looked very well. With 80 pounds of steam, 180 water pressure and through 100 feet of hose a stream was thrown 212 feet. Those who saw the engine working did not think it as had an old wreck as some city officials would have the people believe. Among the people who saw the engine work were a number of members of the old Union company, and they were more than tickled. Chief Engineer Vondersmith and several councilmen were also taken by sur prise.